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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

No. 113

Photographs, Biographies of Academy of Sciences Personnel



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PHOTOGRAPHS, BIOGRAPHIES OF ACADEMY OF SCIENCES PERSONNEL

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SCIENTISTS AND SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS

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SCIENTISTS AND SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS

PHOTOGRAPHS, BIOGRAPHIES OF SCIENTISTS PUBLISHED

Scientific Committee Conference

Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 13 May 81 p 3

[Text] A photo album of Scientific Committee Conference, Chinese Academy of Sciences (CHINA NEWS AGENCY reporter; photo by Lyu Xiangyou [0712 4161 0645])

[top] A preconference chat between Wang Zhen [3769 7201] and Lu Jiaxi [4151 0857 6932] (director and researcher of Fujian Material Structure Institute, Chinese Academy of Sciences)



A preconference chat between Qian Xuesen [6929 1331 2773] and Jin Shanbao [6855 6365 1405] (left, director, researcher of Academy of Agricultural Sciences)



[top] A conversation among Fang Yi [2455 3015] (left), Hua Luogeng [5478 5012 1649] (right), and Bei Shizhang [6296 2514 3864] (near right) [bottom] A conversation between Chen Zongji [7115 1350 1015] (left, deputy director, researcher, Institute of Geophysics, Chinese Academy of Sciences) and Shen Hong [3088 7703] (right, deputy chairman, high ranking engineer, National Committee of Machinery) before the conference.

[top] A conversation between Peng Zhen [1756 4176] and Yang Le [2799 2867] (researcher, Institute of Mathematics, Chinese Academy of Sciences)

[bottom] A preconference chat between Qian Sanqiang [6929 0005 1730] (left) and Xie Xide [6200 1585 1795] (vice president, professor, Fudan University)

Chinese Academy of Sciences

Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 16 May 81 p 3

[Text] Female committee members of the Academy of Sciences:

(1)



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(1) Most recently, a photo was taken of all 14 female committee members attending the Fourth Scientific Committee Conference, Chinese Academy of Sciences. All expressed their wish to produce even greater contributions for the development of science and technology of the fatherland and for cultivating a younger generation. In the photo, from left to right: Ye Shuhua [5509 0647 5478], Li Lin [2621 2651], Shen Tianhui [3088 1131 1979], Hao Yichun [6787 6095 4783], He Zehui [0149 3419 1979], Chi Jishang [3069 7139 1424], Xie Xida [6200 1585 1795], Wang Chengshu [3769 2110 2579], Huang Liang [7806 6852], Jiang Lijin [5592 7787 6855], Gao Xiaoxia [7559 1420 7209], Li Minhua [2621 2404 5478], Lin Lanying [2651 5695 5391], Chen Ruyu [7115 5423 3768]. Lin Qiaozhi [2651 1564 4460] was on leave and did not attend.

(Photo by Yang Wumin [2799 2976 2404])

(Aside from the first photo, all others are by Lyu Xiangyou [0712 4161 0645] and supplied by CHINA NEWS AGENCY.)

(2) Zhang Wenyu [1728 2429 5940] and his wife Wang Chengshu [3769 2110 2579]

(3) Xu Guangxian [1776 0342 2009] and his wife Gao Xiaoxia [7559 1420 7209]

(4) Wu Zhonghua [0702 0132 5478] and his wife Li Minhua [2621 2404 5478]

(5) Ye Shuhua [5509 0647 5478] (deputy director, researcher, Shanghai Astronomical Observatory, Chinese Academy of Sciences)

(6) Female Committee member Huang Liang [7806 6852]

(7) He Bingsen [0149 3521 2773] and his wife Chen Ruyu [7115 5423 3768]

(8) Jiang Lijin [5592 7787 6855] (director, researcher, Optical Sensitization Research Office, Chinese Academy of Sciences)

Famous Specialists

Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 5 May 81 p 14

[Text] The famous mechanics specialist and researcher, Tan Haosheng [6151 6964 3932] at a discussion meeting of a small group of the Fourth Scientific Committee, Chinese Academy of Sciences. [top]



The aerodynamics specialist
Zhuang Fenggan [5445 6646 3927]
[bottom]





[top] Shi Zhaoqi [0670 0340 2978], deputy director, Entero-anal Department, Guanganmen Hospital, Beijing Academy of Chinese Traditional Medicine succeeded in making Xiaozhiling [hemorrhoidolytic] Injection Fluid for the treatment of internal hemorrhoids, reaching a cure rate of above 96 percent. Generally, one injection is all that is needed for a cure within 7 days. A massive number of patients praised him as "the blessing of hemorrhoid victims." Due to his creation of this new therapeutic technique, he was awarded a Class A Scientific Research Prize for 1979-80 by the Ministry of Public Health.

[bottom] Astrophysicist, Chen Biao [7115 1753]





Mathematician Chen Jingrun
[7115 2529 3387]



Chemist Liang Xiaotian
[2733 2556 1131]



China's famous young scientists at the small group meeting of the Fourth Scientific Committee Conference, Chinese Academy of Sciences: Complex Variable Function Mathematician Yang Le [2799 2867] (right), Mathematical Theorist Wang Yuan [3769 0337] (center) and Astrophysicist Fang Lizhi [2455 0536 0037] (left).

Famous Scientists

Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 18 May 81 p 3

[Text] Recent photos of famous scientists (photo by Lyu Xiangyou, reporter, CHINA NEWS AGENCY)

(1)

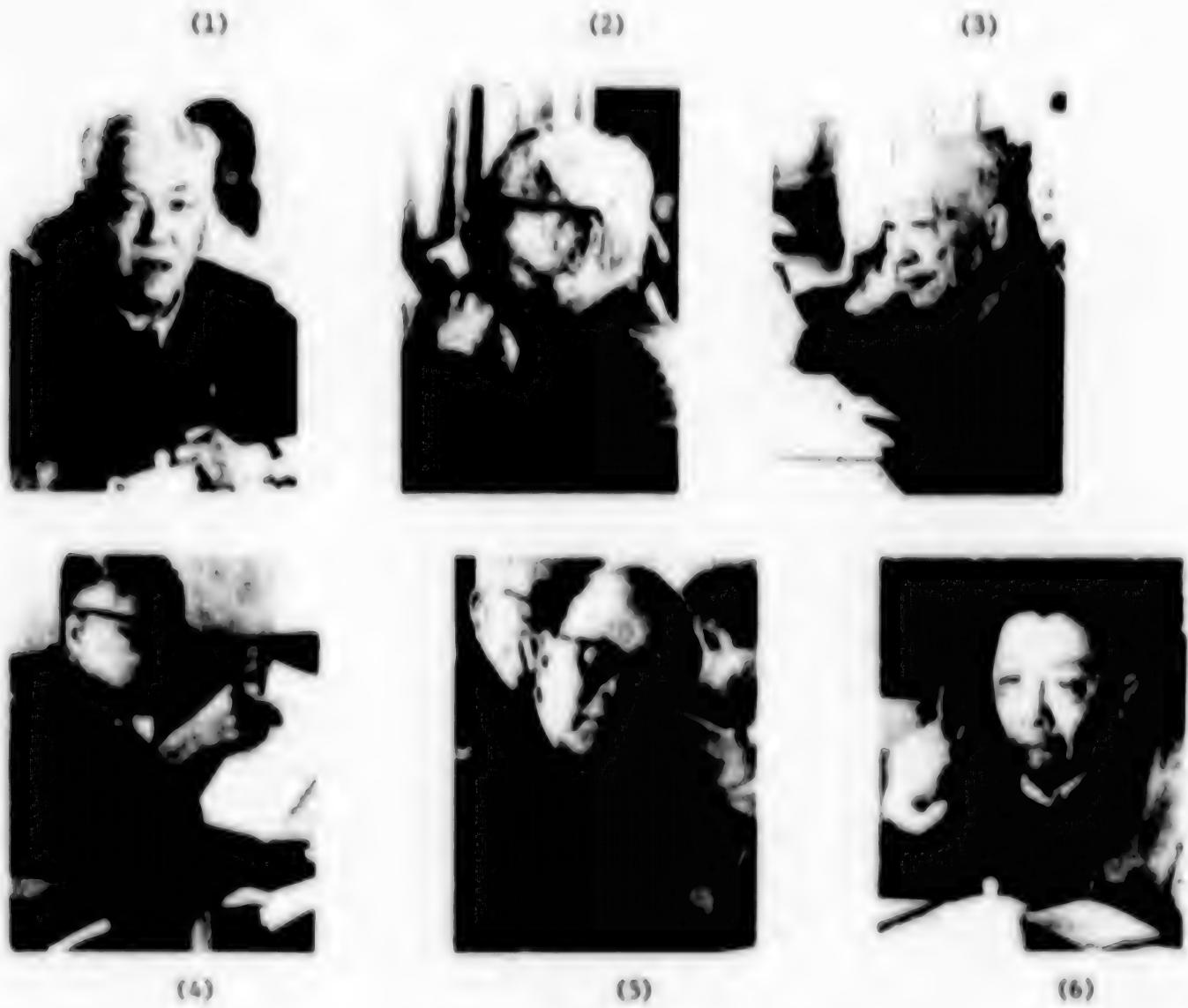


(2)



(3)

- (1) Zhou Peiyuan [0719 1014 3239] (chairman, Chinese Scientific Association, deputy director, professor, Chinese Academy of Sciences)
- (2) Physicist Yan Jici [0917 3444 1964] (deputy director, Chinese Academy of Sciences; chairman, Department of Technological Sciences; president, China University of Technology, director, Graduate College, researcher)
- (3) Four geologists (from the right) Wang Hengsheng [3769 1854 0581] (in charge of Geology Research Office, Ministry of Geology, researcher), Li Chunyu [2621 2504 2509] (researcher, structural geology, architectonics, regional geology, Department of Geology, China Academy of Geological Sciences, Class 1 Engineer), Xu Keqin [1776 0344 0530] (professor, chairman of Department of Geology, Nanjing University), Song Shuhe [1345 0647 0735] (specialist, Regional Petrography and Color Metal Ores, researcher, head, Guidance Team of Ore Deposits, Ministry of Geology)



- (1) Differential geometry specialist Su Buqing [5685 2975 7230] (president, Fudan University; head, Department of Mathematics, professor)
- (2) China's famous bridge specialist Mao Yisheng [5403 0110 0581]
- (3) Genetics and breeding specialist Bao Wenku [7637 2429 1145] (researcher, deputy director, Institute of Crop Breeding and Cultivation, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences)
- (4) Mathematical logic, computer scientist Hu Shihua [5170 0013 5478] (researcher, chairman, Computer Technology Research Office, Chinese Academy of Sciences)
- (5) Wang Xianghao [3769 3276 3185] (vice president, Jilin University, chairman Department of Computer Science; professor of algebra, artificial intelligence specialist)
- (6) Topology specialist Wu Wenjun [0702 2429 0193] (researcher, deputy director, Research Institute of Systems Science, Chinese Academy of Sciences)

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CAS Personnel Biographic Sketches

Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 17 Apr 81 p 3

[Article: "Brief Introduction to the Chairman and Vice Chairmen of the Academy of Sciences"]

[Text] LU Jiaxi [4151 0857 6932]⁽¹⁾, a famous chemist, was born 16 October 1915 in Xiamen City, Fujian Province.

Lu Jiaxi's forbears came from Yongding County, Fujian Province. In about the 1830's, his great grandfather moved to Tainan, Taiwan Province. In 1895, Taiwan was taken over by the Japanese. Shortly afterwards, the entire family moved back to Xiamen City. When they moved from Taiwan, his father, Lu Dongqi [4151 2639 0796] (courtesy name Xiaocun [7209 2625]) had just married; Lu Jiaxi's mother Guo Wanqing [6751 5451 0615], was from Anping County, near Tainan City.

Lu Jiaxi had excellent natural abilities, and after only a year and a half of junior middle school he passed the examination for the Xiamen University preparatory program before he was 13 years old. In 1934, when not yet 19, he graduated from the Xiamen University Department of Chemistry. After graduation he remained at the school as a teaching assistant, and 3 years later took an examination which won him a public grant for study in England. In September 1937 he entered the London University Graduate School to study physical chemistry and radiochemistry. He earned his PhD degree in only 2 years.

In the fall of 1939 he went to the United States to study at the California Institute of Technology Graduate School with Professor Pauling, who later won a Nobel Prize in chemistry. In the summer of 1940, when his foreign study grant had run out, Professor Pauling wanted him to stay for a few more years. As result, he conducted 4 1/2 more years of research in structural chemistry. In 1944 he went to the Maryland Research Laboratory near Washington, which was under the United States Defense Research Committee, and took part in United States defense research. He achieved excellent results in combustion and explosion research. Shortly afterwards, he returned to California to pursue research in structural chemistry at the University of California and California Institute of Technology.

In the winter of 1945, Lu Jiaxi, now 30 years old, returned to his own country, from which he had been absent for 8 years, and was invited to become chairman of the Department of Chemistry of his alma mater, Xiamen University.

After the founding of New China, the people's government showed its concern for and trust in Lu Jiaxi, with the result that he became head of the Xiamen University Technical Institute, then assistant dean, head of the research division, and vice president of the university.

In 1958, Lu Jiaxi was sent to take part in planning for the establishment of Fuzhou University; in 1960 he left Xiamen University and was formally installed as Vice President of Fuzhou University. At this time he was also involved in planning the Fujian Research Institute of Materials Structure, CAS.

At the beginning of the Cultural Revolution, Lu Jiaxi was labeled as a "reactionary academic power-holder" and was investigated and criticized. When the late Premier Zhou Enlai heard about this, he personally telephoned then Deputy Commander of the Fuzhou Military District Pi Dingjun (4122 1353 0971) and instructed him to protect Lu Jiaxi. As a result, Lu quickly regained his liberty and continued his research.

In the last few years, Lu Jiaxi and the research group which he leads have been involved primarily with a critical national research topic, the chemical modeling of biological nitrogen fixation, and have obtained gratifying results in this research.

In June 1978, Lu Jiaxi headed a Chinese delegation which participated in the Third International Nitrogen Fixation Conference in the United States; in December 1980 he also led a Chinese delegation to the fourth conference, held in Australia. At these two conferences he reported his research results, and received attention and favorable criticism from international colleagues.

Since 1979, Lu Jiaxi has organized relevant scientific research personnel to carry out trial syntheses according to two chemical pathways on the basis of his "string bag" structural model; the investigators have synthesized different membrane structures of the G and F series, which in activation tests have shown the ability to reduce acetylene to ethylene and ammonia to nitrogen. In addition, they have carried out structural studies of some typical crystalline products in these two series, achieving significant progress.

QIAN Sanqiang (6929 0005 1730)⁽²⁾ is a famous nuclear physicist, 68 years old, from Wu County, Zhejiang Province. He graduated from Qinghua University in 1936. In 1937 he went to study in France, participating in nuclear physics research in the Curie Research Laboratory of the Radium Institute of Paris University, the Lyon University Institute of Physics, and the Nuclear Chemistry Research Laboratory of the French Academy of Sciences, obtaining his PhD degree in 1940. In 1948 he returned to China and became head of the Atomic Research Institute of Beiping Academy and a member of its research staff, as well as professor in the Department of Physics of Qinghua University. After 1950 he became head of the Institute of Modern Physics and of the Institute of Physics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, a deputy minister of the Second Ministry of Machine Building, head of the Institute of Atomic Energy and Deputy General Secretary and Vice Chairman of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. He was elected to the First, Second, Fourth and Fifth National People's Congresses and the first National Political Consultative Committee. He has published more than 30 papers in nuclear physics and enjoys high regard in the international learned community. His discovery and explanation of the triple and quadruple fission of the uranium nucleus, undertaken jointly with He Zehui (0149 3419 1979), was considered by Professor Joliot to be the first important work done in his laboratory following World War II. The explanation of the mechanism of triple fission of uranium has been accepted by physicists worldwide. Qian Sanqiang has received the Henri Debye Prize of the French Academy of Sciences. After New China was founded he did important work in founding and developing the Chinese Academy of Sciences, in the establishment and training of a body of personnel in nuclear science, and in starting and developing China's study of atomic energy, and has made great contributions to these endeavors.

HU Keshi [5170 0344 1395]⁽³⁾, 60 years old, is from Wuchang, Hubei. He first took part in revolutionary work in January, 1937, and in October of the same year joined the Communist Party. After Liberation he became alternate secretary of the Communist Youth League Central Committee, a secretary in its secretariat, a permanent secretary and a National Political Consultative Committee member; after the smashing of the "gang of four" he became a vice chairman of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

FENG Depei [7458 1795 1014]⁽⁴⁾ is a famous neurophysiologist, 74 years old, from Linhai, Zhejiang. After graduating from Fudan University in Shanghai in 1926, beginning in 1930 he studied in the United States as a graduate student at the University of Chicago, and obtained his MA degree. In 1933 he obtained his PhD at London University. He returned to China in 1934 and taught at the Beijing Joint Medical Institute, China University, Beijing Normal University and Shanghai Medical Institute. After 1949 he became a staff member and chairman of the Shanghai Biological and Biochemical Institute, CAS, and the Biological Institute, head of the latter institute, and a vice chairman of the East China Branch, CAS. Since 1977 he has been head of the Shanghai Institute of Biology, vice chairman of the Shanghai Branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and a member of the standing committee of the National Political Consultative Conference. He has major achievements in neuromuscular biology to his credit. Early in his career (in the 1930's) he discovered the so-called "Feng effect" in his study of muscular heat production. He has done path-breaking research on nerve-muscle contacts, and in recent years has been involved in research on neuromuscular nutrition.

LI Xun [2621 5651]⁽⁵⁾ is a famous physical metallurgist from Shaoyang, Hunan, aged 68. In 1936 he graduated from Hunan University, and in 1937 studied in England as a graduate student at Sheffield University, obtaining his PhD degree in 1940. He returned to China in 1951 and became a staff member and head of the Shenyang Metals Research Institute. Since 1977 he has been head of the Shenyang Branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the renowned head of the Shenyang Metals Institute, as well as a delegate to the National People's Congress and deputy chairman of the provincial standing committee of the National People's Congress. When in England, Li Xun carried out a series of investigations on the effect of cold working on hardness characteristics, and did ground-breaking research in the effects of oxygen on steel, obtaining splendid results and receiving the PhD in metallurgy. After returning to China, he has made important contributions in organization and leadership, and particularly in the development of new metals in China.

YAN Dongsheng [0917 2639 3932]⁽⁶⁾ is a famous materials scientist from Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, and is 63 years old. He entered the Qinghua University Department of Chemistry in 1935 and graduated from Yanjing University in 1939. He went to the United States to study in 1946, becoming a graduate student at New York University and the University of Illinois, and obtaining the PhD. Returning to China in 1950, he became a staff member, laboratory head and deputy chief of the Institute of Metals and Ceramics, CAS, and the Research Institute of Silicates. In 1978 he became vice chairman of the Shanghai Branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and head of the Institute of Silicates. For many years he has been involved in research on high temperature chlorinated and nitrided ceramics, high temperature coatings and inorganic composites, as well as in basic research on the laws of equilibrium and crystallochemistry of such high temperature systems

as rare earth oxides, and has had outstanding achievements in fostering research in inorganic materials science in China. In the development of nonmetallic composite materials, he and his collaborators have in recent years produced a unique carbon-quartz composite which has made a major contribution to national defense construction.

YE Duzheng [5509 4648 2973]⁽⁷⁾ is a famous meteorologist from Anqing, Anhui Province, aged 65. In 1940 he graduated from Qinghua University. In 1945 he went to the United States to study, becoming a graduate student at the University of Chicago, and in 1948 he earned his PhD. He returned to China in 1950 and became successively laboratory head, deputy chief, and chief of the Institute of Geophysics and the Institute of Atmospheric Physics, CAS. He is a delegate to the National People's Congress. He has long been involved in the study of atmospheric circulation, and his research in the atmospheric circulation in East Asia and particularly in the Tibetan Plateau has achieved important results which are having a considerable impact in international meteorological circles. At the same time, he has made important contributions to developing the study of weather dynamics and atmospheric physics in China and to the training of personnel for these fields.



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